

Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join me today in honoring Lance Corporal Drew Weaver. Vote “yes” on H.R. 3248.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. As a member of the Oversight and Government Reform Committee, I’m pleased to join my colleagues in the consideration of H.R. 3248, which designates the facility of the U.S. Postal Service located at 112 South 5th Street in Saint Charles, Missouri, as the Lance Corporal Drew W. Weaver Post Office Building.

This legislation was introduced in October of 2011 by my colleague and friend, Representative TODD AKIN of Missouri, and considered and reported out of the committee by a voice vote on November 3, 2011. Additionally, along with all of my fellow members of the Missouri delegation, we are proud to be cosponsors of this bill.

□ 1710

As was mentioned, Weaver was a native of St. Charles, Missouri. He bravely served with the 3rd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion, 1st Marine Division, 1st Marine Expeditionary Force out of 29 Palms, California. On February 21, 2008, the young marine was killed in action in al Anbar province, Iraq, while conducting combat operations in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

Mr. Speaker, Lance Corporal Drew Weaver’s life and service stand as a testament to the strength and support of his devoted family. He is a fine example of the bravery and dedication of the young men and women who have joined him in serving this Nation and in making the ultimate sacrifice. His devotion to duty was in keeping with the highest traditions of the military service, and it reflects great credit upon himself, his unit, and the United States Marine Corps.

It is my hope that we can honor this outstanding marine through the passage of this legislation. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the passage of H.R. 3248.

Mr. Speaker, having no additional speakers, once again, I urge the adoption of H.R. 3248 in honor of Lance Corporal Drew Weaver, who gave his life in service to our country.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, I am truly grateful for the brave and heroic service of Lance Corporal Weaver. Let us not forget the ultimate sacrifice that he and so many other young Americans have made in promoting freedom and in protecting our great Nation. I urge all Members of this House to join me in strong support of this bill.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 3248.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. In the opinion of the Chair, two-thirds being in the affirmative, the ayes have it.

Mr. KELLY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 6:30 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 5 o’clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1830

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PAULSEN) at 6 o’clock and 30 minutes p.m.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 303, nays 89, answered “present” 1, not voting 40, as follows:

[Roll No. 49]

YEAS—303

Ackerman
Aderholt
Akin
Alexander
Altmire
Amodei
Andrews
Baca
Bachmann
Bachus
Barletta
Barrow
Bartlett
Barton (TX)
Bass (CA)
Bass (NH)
Becerra
Berg
Berkley
Berman
Biggart
Bilbray
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Black
Blackburn
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Bonner
Bono Mack
Boswell
Boustany
Brady (TX)
Braley (IA)
Brooks
Broun (GA)
Brown (FL)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Buerkle
Calvert
Camp
Canseco

Cantor
Capito
Capps
Carnahan
Carney
Carson (IN)
Carter
Cassidy
Chabot
Chaffetz
Chu
Cicilline
Clarke (MI)
Clay
Clyburn
Coble
Cohen
Cole
Connolly (VA)
Conyers
Cooper
Crawford
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
DeGette
DeLauro
Denham
Dent
DesJarlais
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dicks
Dingell
Doyle
Dreier
Duncan (SC)
Duncan (TN)
Edwards
Ellison
Ellmers
Emerson
Engel

Eshoo
Farenthold
Farr
Fattah
Fincher
Flake
Fleischmann
Fleming
Fortenberry
Frank (MA)
Franks (AZ)
Frelinghuysen
Fudge
Gallegly
Garamendi
Gibbs
Gingrey (GA)
Gonzalez
Goodlatte
Gowdy
Granger
Graves (GA)
Green, Al
Griffith (VA)
Grimm
Guthrie
Hahn
Hall
Hanabusa
Harper
Harris
Hastings (WA)
Hayworth
Hensarling
Heger
Higgins
Himes
Hinchey
Hinojosa
Hochul
Holden
Holt
Honda
Huelskamp

Huizenga (MI)
Hultgren
Hunter
Hurt
Inslee
Israel
Issa
Jackson (IL)
Jackson Lee
(TX)
Jenkins
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Johnson, Sam
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly
Kildee
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kingston
Kinzinger (IL)
Kissell
Kline
Labrador
Lamborn
Lance
Landry
Langevin
Lankford
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Latta
Levin
Lewis (CA)
Lewis (GA)
Lipinski
Loebuck
Lofgren, Zoe
Long
Lowey
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lujan
Lummis
Lungren, Daniel
E.
Mack
Maloney
Manzullo
Marino
McCarthy (CA)
McCarthy (NY)
McCaul
McClintock
McCollum
McHenry
McIntyre

McKeon
McKinley
McMorris
Rodgers
McNerney
Meehan
Mica
Michaud
Miller (MI)
Miller (NC)
Miller, Gary
Miller, George
Moran
Mulvaney
Murphy (CT)
Myrick
Nadler
Napolitano
Neugebauer
Nugent
Nunes
Nunnelee
Olson
Owens
Palazzo
Pallone
Paulsen
Pelosi
Pence
Perlmutter
Petri
Pingree (ME)
Pitts
Platts
Polis
Pompeo
Posey
Price (GA)
Price (NC)
Quigley
Rehberg
Reichert
Reyes
Ribble
Richardson
Richmond
Rigell
Rivera
Roby
Roe (TN)
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rogers (MI)
Rokita
Rooney
Ros-Lehtinen
Roskam
Ross (AR)
Ross (FL)

NAYS—89

Adams
Baldwin
Benishke
Bishop (NY)
Boren
Brady (PA)
Burgess
Capuano
Castor (FL)
Chandler
Clarke (NY)
Clever
Coffman (CO)
Conaway
Costa
Costello
Courtney
Cravaack
Crenshaw
Critz
Davis (KY)
DeFazio
Dold
Donnelly (IN)
Fitzpatrick
Flores
Forbes
Fox
Garrett
Gibson

Graves (MO)
Green, Gene
Griffin (AR)
Hanna
Hartzler
Hastings (FL)
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Hoyer
Johnson (OH)
Kind
Kucinich
Latham
Lee (CA)
LoBiondo
Lynch
Marchant
Markey
Matheson
Matsui
McCotter
McDermott
McGovern
Miller (FL)
Moore
Murphy (PA)
Neal
Olver
Pastor (AZ)
Pearce

Rothman (NJ)
Roybal-Allard
Royce
Runyan
Ruppersberger
Ryan (WI)
Scalise
Schiff
Schmidt
Schrader
Schwartz
Schweikert
Scott (SC)
Scott, Austin
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Sewell
Sherman
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smith (WA)
Southernland
Speier
Stark
Stearns
Stutzman
Sullivan
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tierney
Tonko
Turner (NY)
Turner (OH)
Upton
Van Hollen
Walden
Walz (MN)
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watt
Waxman
Webster
Welch
West
Westmoreland
Whitfield
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Womack
Woolsey
Yarmuth
Young (IN)

Peters
Peterson
Poe (TX)
Quayle
Rahall
Reed
Renacci
Ryan (OH)
Sánchez, Linda
T.
Sarbanes
Schakowsky
Schilling
Schock
Sessions
Slaughter
Sutton
Terry
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tipton
Towns
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walberg
Wittman
Wolf
Woodall
Yoder
Young (AK)

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—40

Austria
Burton (IN)
Butterfield

Campbell
Cardoza
Culberson
Davis (IL)
Doggett
Duffy

Filner	Jordan	Scott (VA)
Gardner	LaTourette	Serrano
Gerlach	Meeks	Shuler
Gohmert	Noem	Sires
Gosar	Pascrell	Stivers
Grijalva	Paul	Tiberi
Guinta	Payne	Tsongas
Gutierrez	Rangel	Walsh (IL)
Heinrich	Rohrabacher	Young (FL)
Hirono	Rush	
Johnson (IL)	Sanchez, Loretta	

□ 1914

Mr. BISHOP of New York changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. DENT changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the Journal was approved.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent for votes in the House Chamber today. I would like the RECORD to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote 49.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, on rollcall 49, I was away from the Capitol due to prior commitments to my constituents. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

Mr. PASCARELL. Mr. Speaker, I missed the one rollcall vote for the day.

Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 49, on Approving the Journal.

COMMEMORATING ARIZONA'S CENTENNIAL

(Mr. QUAYLE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. QUAYLE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak about a very happy occasion for every member of the Arizona delegation. I'm proud to have introduced H. Con. Res. 100, which invites the entire House of Representatives to join with the Arizona delegation in commemorating Arizona's centennial.

For the past 100 years, Arizona has stood as a beacon of opportunity for millions of individuals who came to the State to make a better life for themselves and their families. They came to Arizona and built the State we know today, a State with rich diversity, a soaring optimism, driven by an innovative spirit. They came because they know that Arizona embodies what's best in America.

I can't imagine a better place to live, and I'm proud to call Arizona home. I'm proud that it's the place that I've chosen to start my family, and representing this wonderful State is an honor beyond words.

Arizona has had 100 great years. We start the next 100 with the same spirit of optimism and determination that made our State great, and we still possess that same fierce independence needed to keep it great.

CELEBRATING ARIZONA'S 100TH BIRTHDAY

(Mr. SCHWEIKERT asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Mr. Speaker, as many of you know, today is Arizona's 100th birthday. Think of this: 100 years ago there were only about 200,000 people in Arizona. Today there are about 6½ million.

One of the reasons I wanted to come behind the microphone today is, if you've been watching our Senators and some of my fellow members of our delegation, we've all gotten behind microphones and talked about the wonderful leaders, the Carl Haydens, the Morris Udalls, the Barry Goldwaters that have come from Arizona. But I actually want to say something special about the people of Arizona.

Think of this. In our hundred years, 6½ million have chosen to make it their home. And I believe it's both because of the wonderful lifestyle of Arizona, but also the people themselves. It's a unique population.

Think of this. You have a State full of people who have chosen to pick up their homes in California and the Midwest and back East and venture into a new life, and actually, that type of entrepreneurial spirit, that type of unique personality, I think, is actually what makes Arizona so special.

ADDRESSING THE ISSUES OF OUR DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 5, 2011, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, it's my privilege and honor to be recognized by you to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives and to take up some of the issues of our day.

First I'd like to address the situation that we are in with regard to the payroll tax extension and the unemployment extension and the components that are being deliberated now as a conference committee is trying to get to a final solution.

I'd take you back, Mr. Speaker, to the lame duck session a year ago last December when, within, oh, 30 to 45 days of the election of this 112th Congress, the legitimized now-112th Congress, the lame duck session negotiations took place, initiated by the minority leader of the United States Senate, MITCH MCCONNELL, and the President, President Obama, to deal with a way of extending the Bush tax brackets to avoid the automatic imposition of a 55 percent death tax at midnight on New Year's, beginning on the first minute of 2011. It was the payroll tax holiday, and it was also the refundable tax credits, unemployment benefits extended, and the list went on.

Mr. Speaker, I'd just make the point that we had 87 freshman Republicans waiting in the wings during that lame duck session. They were the legitimate representatives of the American people. And when the United States Congress makes a decision to move forward

on large pieces of legislation, any large piece of legislation, in a lame duck session, then it must be something that is urgent and mandatory that we take that kind of action. Our Founding Fathers did not imagine that we would—well, first of all, Thomas Jefferson said, large initiatives should not be advanced on slender majorities.

□ 1920

Large initiatives should not be advanced on slender majorities, but, Mr. Speaker, also large initiatives should not be advanced by lame duck sessions of the United States Congress. When that happens, you have a lot of people that are going home: 87 freshman Republicans, 9 freshman Democrats, they replaced all of them, people that were going home. So there's your math.

Ninety-six Members of this Congress today, and there have been several others that have been added, but 96 were waiting in the wings to be sworn into office here in the first week in January so they could do their just constitutional duty, and while that was going on, negotiations were taking place for a lame duck session, a large initiative lame duck session to address Bush tax bracket extensions, unemployment benefit extensions, and for the first time, the severance of the 50-50 relationship between employer and employee in the contributions to the Social Security trust fund.

Now, I've watched that Social Security trust fund since I came here to this Congress, and it was at about a plus of \$1.74 trillion. It's grown to \$2.34 trillion, one of the times I looked. It's moving quickly now because the higher the unemployment, the more damage it does to our Social Security trust fund because the contributions slow down.

As we're seeing baby boomers retire and qualify for Social Security and Medicare, there are more and more demands on the Social Security trust fund.

But the payroll tax holiday that was passed—and that's what it was called—but it actually created a \$130 billion hole in the Social Security trust fund. Now, you can charge it against the general fund, and when the time comes to pay the bill, it will have to come out of the general fund because the Social Security trust fund is borrowed from by the Federal Government anyway.

But the accounting created a \$130 billion hole. You can count that up proportionately and round \$10 billion, \$11 billion a month, each month that there is an extension of the suspension of the 2 percent contribution of the employee into the Social Security trust fund.

Now, that was one of the components from the lame duck session. We never should have, Mr. Speaker, severed the 50-50 bond between equal contribution to the Social Security trust fund out of the employer and the employee. As soon as that happens, it opens the door for class envy. It already had discriminated against the employer in benefit of the employee.